WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.] S[illegible], N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1821. [NO. 55.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ⁂ Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in *Salisbury*, a general and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE, and
MEDICINES,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His [illegible] and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1at78 J. MURPHY.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, N. Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor *him* with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820. 30

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the *Cabinet Business*; and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce. M. D.

The Public

WILL take notice, that, on the 24th instant, I purchased a negro man of a man who called himself Obadiah Fields, for the sum of six hundred dollars; and for which I gave my bond for five hundred and seventy dollars, payable six weeks after the date thereof: And from a variety of circumstances, I have good reason to believe the said negro is not good property. I therefore forewarn all persons from trading for said bond, as I am determined not to pay said bond, until I can ascertain whether or not the said negro is good property.

Lincoln county, N. C. D. LUTZ.
May 29, 1821. t55

For Sale,

THE well known stand in Lexington, N. C. known by the name of the *Swan Tavern*, with one and a half Town Lots, with good Stables, a Kitchen, and all necessary Out-Houses. The Dwelling-house is roomy, and well furnished with furniture, which may be had by the purchaser.

Also, 130 acres of good LAND, joining town. The plantation is in a high state of cultivation. I will make the payments easy, as times are *hard*. For terms, apply to the subscriber in Lexington.

MICHAEL BEARD.

May 7th, 1821. 10wt58

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks, and send their account to the office of the Western Carolinian for payment.

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

AGRICULTURE.

Hail! first of Arts, [illegible] domestic train!
Pride of the land, [illegible] the year.

THE REAPERS' SONG.

Ye verdant hills, ye smiling vales,
Thou earth, whose breast spontaneous yields
To man a rich supply;
Echo, whose [illegible] notes prolong
The melting [illegible] and bear along
O'er distant [illegible] and caves among
The mountain shepherd's artless song
Soft swelling to the sky,

Attend the reapers' joyful lays
And bear the tribute of their praise
To nature's bounteous King;
Whose voice, loud sounding from the pole,
In thunder oft is heard to roll,
When murmuring along the [illegible]
The zephyrs' [illegible] wing.

With bread, the heart of man to cheer,
See, bending low, the ripen'd ear
Bow its luxuriant head!
In vain, ye swains, had been your toil
Had not He caus'd the blight to spoil
The promise of the summer fair,
And bade the sun, the rain, the dew,
Their gracious influence shed.

He bade the soft refreshing gale
Blow gently down the teeming vale,
Nor hurt the peeping grain;
But when the ear began to rise,
To him we raised our anxious eyes
Oft from the cisterns of the skies
He sent, in mercy, rich supplies,
Early and latter rain.

And now his hand hath [illegible]
We joy like those that share the spoil
The harvest home to bear!
With shouts the laughing pastures ring,
With grateful hearts, ye reapers sing
The praise of heaven's eternal King,
Through whose paternal care ye bring
The produce of the year.

Address

Of the President of the Warren Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to congratulate ourselves, in thus assembling to promote the Agriculture of our Country. Were my talents equal to the importance of this occasion, or could I with the eloquence of a Virgil paint the charms of Agriculture, while I brought in review before you the many improvements which have been made in this art by our predecessors and cotemporaries, great would be your entertainment. But feeling (as I sincerely do, my incompetency to the performance of such a task, I shall be more humble in my undertaking: I shall only attempt to [illegible] some of the disadvantages which [illegible] ture labors under in this section of [illegible] and point out some of the advantages which may result from our association. In doing this, I must rely on that partiality which placed me in this chair to balance the deficiency of the performance, by the zeal of the undertaking. For be assured, gentlemen, that nothing less than an ardent zeal to promote the objects of our institution could have induced me to address you.

At no period of our history since our forefathers rescued our sod from its long slumber under Indian indolence, have agricultural as[illegible] than at the pr[illegible] regard the de[illegible] or the portento[illegible] make agricult[illegible] and speculation.

In inquiring into the causes, why agriculture, the real [illegible] ter' of all other arts and scienc[illegible] in most ages and countries been [illegible] upe of other arts, we find the most [illegible] ous to be the want of those very [illegible] ns which we have just formed—[illegible] ural Societies are the only orga[illegible] ch its interest and its influence c[illegible] n or felt. Even in our own co[illegible] out such associations, how inop[illegible] the farmer is that great palladium [illegible] our rights, secured to us in common with every other fellow citizen by our Constitution, of expressing our wants and our feelings on all important national subjects! While year after year the tables of Congress are laden with petitions and memorials from the Manufacturer and the Merchant, the Farmer has remained silent[illegible] uninterested in the great political de[illegible] is from the want of such [illegible] g[illegible]ulture has never occ[illegible] ong the arts and s[illegible] n [illegible] at influence on [illegible] man[illegible] it was justly entitled to.—Indeed, it is but lately it has been thought worthy to be ranked among the branches of political economy. If the soil, as has been justly observed by a late able economist, be the capital stock of a nation, from the produce of which the farmer, merchant and manufacturer are not only supported but enriched—if it be the source from which a nation draws the principal part of its revenue, what exertions should a nation not make to improve its soil? And that it is this source there can be no doubt, even in governments supposed to be manufactural and commercial, as the late income tax in Great Britain has sufficiently proved. If half the millions which have been spent in establishing manufactures, and extending and protecting commerce, had been applied to the improving the soil, or what would amount to the same thing, had those sums not been drawn from the farmers, but remained with them as accumulating capital for agricultural improvement, there is no estimating at this day the increased sources of human happiness. It is true, from the happy organization of our government, and from the majority of our legislators being chosen from the body of farmers, we have less to fear from such taxation and injudicious expenditure—But, at a time when every interest is under full sail for individual aggrandizement, and when the restless spirit of commerce and manufactures so far outstrips the slow pace of agriculture, it becomes the farmers in every section of the country to form Societies for the purpose of protecting their rural and political interests.

Another cause which has retarded the progress of Agriculture in this section of country, is the acquirement of such vast [illegible]le regions in the south and west. [illegible] tions, such a spirit of [illegible] dizement has burst forth [illegible] bounds, forcing thither a tide of [illegible] which carries with it a large [illegible] most industrious and enterprising [illegible]ens with all their capital—and fosters [illegible] too the destructive system of cultivating and wearing out one farm and then [illegible] proving it, under the idea of retiring to more fertile Eden in the west, when their fields are exhausted in the east. And what increases this tide of emigration, is the unequal policy of our government in bestowing one sixteenth of all these lands to public schools. This donation operates as a bounty on emigration, which is more seriously felt by the agriculturist than any other interest. I mention it, however, not in the language of complaint—for I envy no our sister states—but I mention it as a fact illustrative of the position, that without Agricultural Societies the interest of agriculture is dormant.

What now remains for the farmers of our section of country to do to counteract these predominant advantages of the west, is to increase the facilities of Education to every class of citizens; to improve our system of husbandry; to enrich our soil; to improve our roads and extend our inland navigation—thereby increasing and facilitating all the comforts and accommodations of life. The co-operative hand of the Legislature may be needed in accomplishing some of these objects. Let the farmers, who compose the great body of the people, judge for themselves: let them teach the politician, who wishes popular promotion, to seek it through measures promotive of the great and permanent interest of the country: let them be taught to bring into activity our many natural and local advantages. And thus, while we increase the national grandeur of our state and multiply the comforts of private life, a check may be given to that migration which carries from us some of our most [illegible] citizens. [illegible]

To be continued.

Original.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Having perused a few numbers of your valuable paper, and feeling no disposition to interpose in the controversy between the sage Athenian and hardy Spartan, on the constitutionality of the act of the last General Assembly extending the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace to $100, I shall at present only throw together such considerations as have been suggested by an article in No. 47, subscribed "a Farmer," of which you may make what use you please.

The evils resulting from too much litigation, when legal coercion is made too *cheap*, are perhaps as great as those suffered when it is too *dear*, for every day's use. The act in question cannot be ob[illegible] on account of the latter qu[illegible] to co[illegible] suffered [illegible] Courts, which are occa[illegible] or neg[illegible] the Justice [illegible] proceedings [illegible] may ap[illegible] the [illegible] of recovering debts tha[illegible] Courts had original juris[illegible] sums over $10. It is nevertheless desirable that where causes of action do accrue, the parties should have a speedy, cheap, and fair trial, before a tribunal intelligent, systematic, and permanent. If these be the characteristics of the lower branch of our judiciary, the act alluded to may be [illegible]; if they are not, those who may become members of the next Legislature will wish to render that part of our judiciary system which falls within the sphere of of a Justice of the Peace, more respectable and permanent, will direct their attention to the [illegible].

If each Justice was compelled, by an adequate penalty, to keep a fair docket of all matters and suits in which he might be officially concerned, would it not lessen the difficulty of obtaining fair records? the want of which often becomes seriously injurious to the rights of individuals; and when those papers were exhibited to other states, would they not give *testimony*, in this respect, more creditable to North-Carolina? Perhaps such a regulation would also preclude many who are annually *knighted*, merely for their services in electioneering intrigue, and who would render the public more essential service if they were retained and paid for keeping up the public high[illegible].

If each [illegible]or was obliged, in his own proper person, or by agent properly authorised, (or a Constable with his warrant) to collect at least one dollar, not be obliged for a sum less than the case, would not lessen litigation and promote industry, by shortening the too prevalent system of dealing without prompt payment, and turning to more productive labor the attention of a host of constables, who at present draw their scanty support from the pockets of the laboring poor?

Nothing that has been said is intended to reflect on the Justices of the Peace generally; I know their importance to the well being of society. I am also aware that many of them are intelligent and [illegible] men, who, in accepting [illegible] are actuated [illegible] of rendering [illegible] to their fellow citizens. But I would ask, if the dignity of the Justices of the Peace, facilitate the business of the Quarter Sessions, facilitate the [illegible] numerous cases which now find their way into the Superior Court, and thereby lessen the labor of the Judges, and very properly their salaries also?

I suppose that any innovation which has the appearance of lessening the number of suits, would have the sentence of condemnation of those pettifogging [illegible] who trade with [illegible] their profession to make their fortunes; but those of more enlarged and liberal modes of thinking, who regard the *law* as a *science* subservient to the general happiness of mankind, will examine and determine on quite different principles.

L. S.

At a late celebration at Montreal, one [illegible]asts was, [illegible]ains of our [illegible]ers be visited on [illegible] writer conceives the [illegible] might as well have added: "And mother *Eve's fashions* be punished only on her [illegible] posterity."

Desultory.

CAUSES OF INTEMPERANCE.

[illegible]s from a Pamphlet by T. HERTELL.

[illegible] legislature should prohibit justices' courts being held at taverns. The disgraceful scenes which are too often the consequences of trials at those places, would thereby be prevented, and the cause of *morality*, and not unfrequently, that of *justice*, essentially benefited. The same object lies, tho' perhaps not with equal force, against sheriffs' courts being held at those places. If the Court-House is not at hand, it must be a beggarly office which would not afford the appropriating of a room for the performance of its duties in the dwelling of its incumbent, or pay for the use of a convenient place elsewhere for the purpose. The practice of holding trials at taverns, before referees, appointed by order of the court, is not exempt from serious objections. These, however, being less frequent, are not so productive of evil, and, perhaps, are more difficult to be obviated.

The holding of auction sales at taverns, as is frequently the case in the country, is pregnant with mischief sufficient to justify legislative interposition. [illegible]se who have witnessed [illegible] them—I only know them [illegible]ion. On those occasions, [illegible]ho go to buy is but small [illegible] attend from [illegible] of the property [illegible] backward in [illegible]y at his own [illegible] he is like to receive [illegible] per cent. profit from [illegible] indiscretion of those [illegible] affected with the *spirit of gaming*. Many are thus led on to buy [illegible] dearly and dear; and frequent instances occur, where people bid more than they have means to pay [illegible] the law-suits, trials at [illegible], family distress, the insolvency and perhaps poverty and pauperism close the account. These are only outlines of the picture, which those who have seen the original, and are qualified to fill up with neglected *domestic concerns*—*horse-racing*—*jockeying*—*profane swearing*—[illegible]enness—*quarrelling*, and sometimes *fighting*, and a variety of other [illegible]*ments*, not unusual on such occasions.

The lamentable consequences of [illegible] the [illegible] political elections at public houses, are too general to require particular description. Suffice it to say, that the [illegible] result—the heated, irritating and [illegible] discussions which frequently [illegible] which go to impair the [illegible] of the electors, and the [illegible] of the elective franchise, are [illegible] the result of the *spirit of liquor* than the *spirit of patriotism*. As far as legislative provisions can obviate the evil, it ought to be done. The expense would be small and the benefit great, should each ward in the [illegible], and each town in the country, build a house or room for the purpose of elections. The profit which might accrue from its use on other occasions, would in many instances, more than pay the interest on its cost. It is a little remarkable, that the sagacity which prompted the interdiction of [illegible] parades on the days of election, and the freedom of the [illegible] not foresee and [illegible] the consequences [illegible] on public [illegible].

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The following statement in relation to the far-famed battle of Waterloo, is supposed to be essentially correct [illegible] copied from the American [illegible] man. The general facts we [illegible] understood to be as stated. We are not admirers of that science whose object is, which of two contending [illegible] shall "*do each other most harm*," if laurels, and blood-stained ones [illegible] gained, let those wear, who win them.

That this [illegible] should shew himself the sycophant of the King, and the unmanly asperser of the queen, excites no surprise. He who would labor under the burthen of [illegible] earned, would naturally [illegible] the pandering [illegible] practised to gratify a profligate [illegible] Wellington, however, by the [illegible] that of the question of the Q[illegible]

guilt or innocence, we have no opinion to give. Infidelity on her side, or base persecution on his, would [illegible] with equal plausibility for this [illegible] this often renewed investigation. In common cases, acquittal is relief. In hers, it seems to be only the signal of a new mode of assailment.

Baltimore Patriot.

That Military Quack (the duke of Wellington) has had the insolence, in the British Parliament, to stigmatize as a "farce," a most respectable meeting in one of the counties of England—which meeting adopted a petition in favor of the Queen. We are *not* astonished to learn that such insolence provoked indignant retorts from the friends of the Queen, and of Reform—but we *are* astonished to learn that *they*, at the same time, admitted "military talents!"—Where shall we find the evidence of his military talents? we anticipate the answer—at *Waterloo!*—But sober history will tell, that at Waterloo he was (so far as he was concerned) *absolutely beaten*—But he retrieved the fortune of the day, it will be said. Again we appeal to sober history, as evidence that he was completely outgeneraled and surprized at the first onset; that the bravery of his troops (more than any thing that appears of his management) sustained the doubtful conflict, till it became no longer doubtful in his Lordship's mind; till the flank movement of Bulow's Prussian corps (which movement was not the result of his lordship's military genius) gave an accidental turn to the battle—when his military lordship screened with [illegible] and delightful sunshine relieved from *despair*. [illegible]'s victory (as it is erroneously [illegible] no victory [illegible] military [illegible] against his [illegible] his own favor [illegible] We have heard enough [illegible] of Waterloo"—the simple fact is he was *beaten* by inferior [illegible] and only saved from ruin and disgrace by a fresh hand—by a reinforcement not merely of *number* but of *talent*.

Without reference to the parties concerned, and, as mere listeners to authenticated facts, we deny the claim of the Duke of Wellington as the "Hero of Waterloo"—the bravery and military merit of *those under his command* is granted—the merit of the victory fairly belongs to *them*; and good luck (rather than skill) is all that can fairly be accorded to him. It is sickening, it is absolutely disgusting, to hear the Duke of Wellington mentioned as the "Hero of Waterloo',—a lady of high rank, who can tell where Wellington was, while the chief enemy was circumventing *him* by military movements of the very first character;—but *Fate* decided the contest, and Wellington is the "Hero of Waterloo" by lot.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

[illegible]ted for the National Intelligencer and "Gazette of the United States Government."

A certain author has defined politics to be "*the art of learning to deceive in order not to be deceived.* At present, it might, perhaps, be better described as the *art of making yourself the strongest in order to oppress the weak, without even tickling at the means.* At least the history of our day warrants this interpretation, for no attentive observer who reflects upon events, will deny, that the war undertaken in Italy which may involve all Europe, proceeds from a spirit of justice and the love of peace.

When the Spanish revolution took place a considerable alarm [illegible] Emperor of Russia, either [illegible] of its general character did not appear [illegible] the ascendancy which [illegible] used and exercised in the [illegible] Until then, Alexander had endeavored to pass for a Liberal; with this character he obtained influence [illegible] where; in Poland he was absolute under the veil of a nominal constitution. But as soon as he saw the [illegible] and purest civil liberty established in the Spanish Constitution, and [illegible] imperfect or counterfeit representative systems set in their true light, the Emperor perceived the futility of pursuing his artificial course in [illegible]. Presuming that Austria [illegible] same sentiments, he proposed [illegible] Emperor Francis, a conference, [illegible] affairs of Spain should be [illegible] consideration.

[illegible] who did not think [illegible] be personally [illegible] Emperor of Russia [illegible] making an [illegible] same time declared similar to that which [illegible] lately made.

The [illegible] cabinets then and since, always [illegible] that the Allies could count upon its concurrence in any plan tending to consolidate the system of absolute rule, provided they could bear in mind, that public opinion had some force [illegible]ia; that the king was committed with his people [illegible] ject of the establishment of [illegible] dynasty; and that although his [illegible] numerous, he could not move [illegible] for want of money.

France and England were also invited at the same period by Russia; but they refused to enter upon the affairs of Spain; the former, perhaps, because she was engrossed with the more important question at home of the change in the law of elections—the latter on account of the embarrassments in which her Ministry were involved by the return of the Queen.

This aspect of things was wholly altered, however, except as to Prussia, by the intelligence of the revolution of Naples, and quickly after, of the revolution in Portugal. The Austrian cabinet having first received it, was struck with dismay and resolved to take up anew the proposal of the Russian. A camp was formed at Pest and the Russian Emperor invited to hold a conference. Being piqued at the late backwardness of Austria, he not only refused, but manifested no disposition to come to an understanding. But the affront which he received, while the negociation was pending, from the Diet of Poland, in their vote by which the only project of a law submitted to their approval, was rejected—prompted him to become a party to the conference at Troppau. Doubtless [illegible] became more and more convinced of the expediency of renouncing those liberal principles, the profession of which proved from day to day more unprofitable.

As the situation of Prussia, and England, had not changed, the meantime, those two powers held the same language in that Congress as before, not because the ministers of both, as well as those of France, did not relish the plan of stifling liberty and consolidating despotism, but because the Prussians, for the reasons already assigned, and the British, on account of the opposition in Parliament, the force of public opinion, and the still embarrassing affair of the Queen, could do no more than add their good wishes to the deeds of the rest. The French government, more attached to liberty in consequence of its success in the matter of the election law, evinced at once an offensive [illegible] meddling with the relations between Naples and the Northern [illegible] Alexander, [illegible] manifestos [illegible] scheme of [illegible] news arrived at [illegible] towards [illegible]

This [illegible] the finishing stroke to [illegible] system of management, and from that moment he not only acceded to, but promoted the violent measures which the Austrian government was prepared to adopt with a view to avert all compromise with the principles of the new Neapolitan government, or with the wishes of all the Italians, and to preserve the studied and even necessary fixedness of its arbitrary rule. All that was done after the month of November in relation to Naples, in the diplomatic way, was thus [illegible] formality on the part [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] arrow of [illegible] Naples, [illegible] of every other constitutional system which the sword of the allies [illegible] be made to reach. The real motive for removing the Congress to Laybach was to direct, more easily and advantageously, the military movements in Italy, and to establish the most absolute despotic sway over all her several states.

The armies of Austria may be victorious; but [illegible] triumph only by bayonets—her march is backed by these—not by reason and justice. The struggle is revived between liberty even the most moderate, and despotism indefinite. This evil genius will aim at reducing under its iron sceptre, first Naples, then Portugal, then Spain, and afterwards France, Bavaria, and all the other constitutional states of Europe, even England herself. But what old minister of [illegible] courtier, flatters himself with being able to accomplish such a design, taking into consideration merely what Spain was without a constitution, and what she has been with one, before and since her last revolution?

There are no means of which the absolute governments will not avail themselves to introduce discord between the inhabitants of the same country, and between the people and the monarchs in the constitutional states, in order to reduce them internally to a condition of vassalage, and externally to a supreme dictatorship. In fine, the two Emperors, or rather the Emperor of Russia alone, favored by the prejudice and the weakness of Austria, and the indolence of the King of Prussia, and the party-spirit of the French and English ministers, is making large strides in the career of universal dominion which proved fatal to Bonaparte.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

The ship Governor-Griswold arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Sunday, the 20th of May. We have received our papers to the 21st, and London of the 20th inclusive, the same as we received by the ship Cincinnatus.

It is stated that the king has abandoned his visit to Ireland. This measure is said to have resulted from the fate of the Catholic question.

Thirteen regiments are to proceed immediately to the East and West Indies, and the colonies, to replace others, who are ordered to England.

Accounts from Moldavia, state, that at Jassay, after Divine service, on the 11th of March, three standards were consecrated to which the oath was taken with the greatest enthusiasm. These standards are all tricolored, black, white and red; the cockade is the same.

The paper from which we copy the above, has, also, the following singular paragraph. "Among the many extraordinary circumstances attending this great monarch, one which is not the least curious is the report that *Ali Pacha* has professed the Christian Religion, and assumed the name of Alexander, (according to other accounts, that of Constantine,) and [illegible] joined the alliance."

Advices from the Ionian Islands, state that the Morea and the southern provinces of Greece, are manifesting the same spirit of insurrection against the Turkish powers as those of the north. Some Greek officers, who have a knowledge of British tactics, are at the head of the "insurgents," who were collecting in large bodies.

Great preparations are making at Hanover for the reception of George IV.

A new tragedy from the pen of lord Byron was published on the 21st of April.

FROM THE N. Y. NATIONAL ADVOCATE, JUNE 5.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE SPANISH MAINE.

By the arrival of the fast sailing brig Hippomenes, capt. Bourne, in 12 days from Curracoa, the Editor of the National Advocate has received from his attentive correspondent regular files of the Curracoa Courant to the 20th May, containing the highly important and gratifying intelligence of the evacuation of Caraccas by the royalists in consequence of the successful progress of the Patriots since the recommencement of hostilities. After the termination of the armistice, Bolivar, with that decision which marks his character, directed a part of his army to advance upon Caraccas. Information having been received of this movement by the royalists, they despatched a body of troops to drive them back; but after a short contest, the patriots proved victorious. A second action took place, which also terminated in favor of the Patriots. The intelligence of these events having reached the capital, it was determined by the junta to abandon the place to the Patriots, who immediately took possession, and celebrated their triumph by the firing of cannon and ringing of bells. While these rejoicings were going on in Caraccas, the royalists at La Guayra, who had heard of what had taken place in the capital, wisely determined to follow its example; having previously, however, shipped off all their gunpowder in the stores, for Puerto Cabello, and a considerable quantity of other moveables. The patriots thus enjoyed a second triumph, which they celebrated in the usual manner. Seemingly altogether occupied with effecting their escape, the royalists had not been able to rally their forces so as to renew their attacks upon the Patriots; but as information had been received, that they were beginning again to bestir themselves, a general engagement was expected to take place [illegible] the main [illegible] pending [illegible]

[illegible] Curracoa are not official [illegible] with which the [illegible] no room to doubt their general accuracy. As to the expectation of a general engagement, we strongly suspect if the royalists had considered themselves sufficiently strong to take the field with their whole combined forces, they would have attempted [illegible] evacuating their capital, and [illegible] upon which that capital [illegible] its necessary supplies. Now that they have abandoned the whole, and retired to the insignificant Puerto Cabello, it is most likely they will be willing to sacrifice their lives in a contest which every man, possessing his senses, must regard as entirely hopeless. But should they be so infatuated as to prolong the contest, it will only be giving the Patriots an opportunity of rooting up the last remains of a despotism which has too long existed, and in the total annihilation of which every friend of humanity must exult.

Previous to the disasters of the royalists before Caraccas, it appears that their cause in other parts of Colombia was rapidly declining. Coro, a place in the near neighborhood of Maracaybo, and which, during the whole of the revolutionary war, was never in possession of the Patriots, though they frequently assailed it, has been given up without firing a shot. The Independent flag was also flying in La Vallee.

The Curracoa papers contain a long explanatory manifesto of the royalist general, issued prior to the termination of the armistice, which subsequent events has rendered uninteresting. Torres admits in his document, that the meeting which took place at Truxillo between Bolivar and Morillo was "not to treat of peace, but merely to suspend the war, while the commissioners of H. E. the president, should proceed to the court of Madrid, there to lay their claims and pretensions before the supreme government of the nation, who could alone pronounce definitively thereupon."

In reply, Bolivar stated to Morillo, "I cannot send deputies to Spain, until the Congress be established at Cucuta, which will take place in all the month of January, as I know not on what conditions Congress will be willing to treat with the Spanish government, on which head it ought indispensably to be consulted; and before all this can be brought to effect, we will be losing time and fruitlessly exhausting ourselves in keeping troops, whose number on both sides is excessive. Such a procrastination is likely to be prejudicial to us; for if, at the end of the armistice, our affairs remain unsettled, we will have to commence hostilities. This consideration prompts me to enjoin you, to address the Cortes on the expediency either of their sending out plenipotentiaries, or of authorizing the generals and chiefs who reside here in Venezuela, to treat with us, and terminate at once our differences. You will observe that the Spanish government will obtain far greater advantage from its conferences with our government here, than from our commissioners there. It is not strange that a government reserves to itself the faculty of conceding that which it would not attempt to entrust with any of its envoys abroad; strange indeed it were to act in a contrary direction."

In this correspondence the patriot has decidedly the advantage o the royalist. Where could the "claims and pretensions" of the people be discussed more to their advantage than on the spot where the cause of their complaints existed? But Torres had been bred under an aristocracy, and it is never the policy of aristocratical government to pursue a direct course.

An article in a Curracoa paper, published immediately before the surrender of that place, gives the following account of the manner in which the royalists prepare their soldiers for battle. It strongly resembles the method pursued by Oliver Cromwell, though equal success has not attended it.

"The brigadier (La Torre) arrived here three days ago with two squadrons of hussars, and one of light artillery, all ready for the fray which is anticipated. [illegible] totally attractive, and I [illegible] enemy will be beaten, [illegible] help, whenever they [illegible] selves. It is here rumored that [illegible] coming; the Lord grant he may; the victory will then be surely ours. Four days ago the officers of the battalion were severally *confessed*, and the commandant foremost among them."

FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.

Letters have been received from Mr. Winn and Mr. Bacon, the Agents of the United States for captured Africans, and from Mr. Wilthberger, the Agent of the Colonization Society, and from Mr. Coker, to the 21st of April; which afford much interesting information, calculated to animate the hopes of the steady friends of our Colonization system.

They arrived with the captured Africans, laborers and settlers, at the British colony of Sierra Leone, on the 8th of March, in the Nautilus, Captain Blair, after a passage of 44 days. The passage was rough, but the Agents and people were all well during the passage except [illegible] received at Sierra Leone [illegible] ant, the Chief Justice, and people at Sierra Leone [illegible] hospitable and friendly manner; and every possible aid given them by the Governor and other officers of the Colony. The Governor offered to the Agents any of the unappropriated Crown lands, free of rent, for the use of the Agents and people, during the approaching rainy season, or so long as they should choose to remain, and permission to rent any stores, houses, or farms, from individuals during their stay, with permission to land their provisions, goods, and stores, free of duty and port charges, and to remove them whenever they had acquired a territory of their own.

After examining several situations, in which they were aided by the personal attention of the Governor, the Agents rented a farm of sufficient size to employ the people in cultivation, with store and dwelling houses, for the preservation of their provisions, &c. and the accommodation of the settlers. This farm is at Fourva Bay, in the river Sierra Leone, about two miles from Free Town, open to the sea breeze, and having good water, and said to be healthy.

Some of the people had been attacked with fever, but it invariably yielded to medicine, and at the date of the letters, they were all well. Mr. Winn's health was delicate when he left this country, and had been for some years before; he, however, had been enabled to undergo great fatigue and almost constant exertions, in providing a place for the accommodation of the people, and in landing the goods, and other duties incident to the settlement on the farm. Mr. Andrews and Mr. Bacon had sailed down the coast to examine the situation of Cape Mount and other places south and east of it, to ascertain the most eligible spot for the settlement. Cape Mount has been recommended by some of our military officers. Several places on the coast of Guinea have been recommended as fertile, healthy, and safe. Doctor Haaf, late Dutch Surgeon General on the coast of Guinea, is now in this city, and recommends the high or west coast as the most healthy part of the coast of Africa. This gentleman has resided four years in that country, and is of opinion that a colony of free people of color would flourish in that part of Africa, and would be enabled, in a few years, to open a most extensive and lucrative trade between Africa and the United States, and that such intercourse, properly conducted, would have a powerful influence in the moral improvement and civilization of the natives. Dr. Haaf, it is understood, has prepared a treatise on the subject, which gives much valuable information on the soil, productions, and climate of that country and the character of the natives, and is willing to devote himself to the cause of Africa.

The Agents speak of the climate and country, generally, as exceeding their expectations, and there is no difficulty in accomplishing the object of the Society, by prudence and perseverance, and that there was not a doubt in the mind of any person in Africa with whom they had conversed on the subject. On the contrary, much attention has been awakened and great interest excited to the movements of the Colonization Society. They believe, the views and objects of the Society being entirely free from all spirit of gain and trade, looking at home to the happiness of the free people of color, and in Africa to the improvement and instruction of the natives, both by teachers and by examples of industry, improved agriculture, and the other arts and improvements of civilized life, with the means within their power for effecting these objects—the settlement cannot fail of having a most powerful influence on the natives, and must, in a short time, take the lead of all other establishments on the coast.

Mrs. Winn was actively and most usefully employed in the discharge of various important duties. She had undertaken the instruction of the captured Africans who went in the Nautilus, and who had already made considerable progress under her tuition.

The Agents speak in the highest terms of the skill, kindness, and attention, of Captain Blair, his officers and crew. Captain B. and his hands worked eight or ten days in repairing the United States' schooner Augusta, for the use of the Agents, and refused all compensation for their services.

The people who went out in the Nautilus labored faithfully in discharging the cargo, storing the goods, &c. Eleven of the people from Sherbro, who went out in the Elizabeth, had joined the new settlers and had signed the constitution.

No deaths had occurred among the people at Sherbro since the first fatal sickness. The agents expected shortly to visit Sherbro, to bring away the stores and the remainder of the people who choose to join them, and who would sign the constitution.

DOMESTIC.

NEWBURYPORT, JUNE 1.

Sailing of Missionaries [and specie.]—The new ship Acasta sailed from Salem on Sunday for Calcutta, carrying out $400,000 in specie. In the Acasta went out passengers, Rev. J. D. Price, lady and child, of Philadelphia, as Missionaries to the Burman Empire, to join Mr. Judson, at Rangoon, under the Baptist

Board of Missions. Also, Mrs. Eliza Babcock, of Philadelphia; Messrs. J. W. Stark, and J. D. Barker.

Ship George, which sailed from Salem on Sunday, carried out upwards of $100,000 in specie.

BOSTON, JUNE 1.

House of Industry Farm.—We learn that the committee appointed by the town, to procure a tract of land on which to erect a House of Industry, have purchased one, containing between 53 and 54 acres, situated at South Boston, two miles and three-fourths from State street, lately belonging to Samuel Brown, Esq. Whole purchase $6000.

THE FLORIDAS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

In our paper of the 5th inst. we stated the grounds upon which we were induced to believe that the possession of the Floridas would have been transferred to the United States without delay. Since that date, however, circumstances have transpired well calculated to excite suspicions that the policy of the Spanish government, which so unreasonably protracted the ratification of the treaty by which those territories were ceded to the United States, has been adopted by the local officers of Spain to whom its execution in this respect had been confided.

By the treaty, possession of the ceded territory is to be given within six months after the ratification, or sooner if possible. For this purpose, a royal order directing the governor of Cuba to deliver the Floridas to the United States was communicated to the American government by the minister of Spain, immediately after the exchange of ratifications. This order, shortly after the adjournment of Congress, was delivered to that officer, by colonel Forbes, the agent of the United States, who had been despatched for that purpose, in a public vessel. By information lately received, it appears that as late as the 22d ult. no order for the delivery of the Floridas to the United States had been given by the governor. It has also been ascertained that the commanders of St. Augustine and Pensacola will not deliver posession of those places until they receive an order for that purpose from the governor of Cuba.

The motives of public officers ought never to be impugned, but on the most explicit evidence. Every allowance ought to be made in favor of the officers of a foreign government, whose manner of acting differs materially from ours.—Making all due allowance for such difference, we are *unable* to conceive of any legitimate cause of the delay which has occurred in making the transfer of the ceded territory. The treaty was ratified by the king of Spain on the 24th of October, 1820. The course pursued by the United States, through all the different stages of the negotiation, evinced the steadfast determination of the government to avoid extremities, if possible, and to accept, at any time, of the terms which it had proposed or acceded to. The subordinate officers of Spain to whom the transfer of the territory was confided by the king, must have known, long before the delivery of the order of the king for that purpose, that the transfer was to be made.

The order presented by Mr. Forbes, ought, therefore, to have been obeyed with the utmost promptitude. Why has any delay in its execution occurred? The candor and good faith which have characterized the conduct of the minister of Spain, forbids the idea that it has originated with him. The motive for delay, in making the transfer, cannot be traced to the government of Spain. Why then has it occurred? It is impracticable to designate, with the precision necessary to bring home conviction to the public mind, the real cause of this delay. As no legitimate cause can with propriety be assigned, it is necessarily inferred that the cause must be illegitimate, unless it can be ascribed to the habitual procrastination which has for ages characterized the proceedings of the Spanish nation. We attribute it to that cause, as the imputation of unworthy motives will thereby be avoided.

It is however due to candor to state explicitly the circumstances of the case, as far as they are known, in order that the public may be able to form a definitive opinion on the subject.

It is a matter of general notoriety that the duties now levied upon foreign merchandize in the ports of Florida, are much lower than those imposed in the ports of the United States. It has been reported at the Havana, and Pensacola, that commercial speculations are in a train of execution by which immense quantities of foreign merchandize are intended to be introduced into those places before they are transferred to the United States. It is even rumored in some of the commercial cities of this country that importation of merchandize for the benefit of drawback is contemplated, to a large amount, with the intention of importing them afterwards into Pensacola, and St. Augustine, before their transfer to the U. States. These speculations are founded on the idea, that merchandize found in those places, at the time they are transferred to the United States, may be lawfully introduced into the States, without payment of the duties of importation. The correctness of this idea may well be questioned. It is true that the act, authorizing the President to take possession of the Floridas, extends to them the revenue laws of the United States, so far as relates to the collection of the revenue. By the operation of these laws, the merchandize imported into the Floridas, after possession is delivered, and consequently after the revenue laws begin to operate, may be lawfully imported into the United States. By the treaty, the inhabitants are to be protected in their property, and religion, until they be incorporated into the Union. Under this provision it by no means follows that merchandize imported for the use of the inhabitants of the [illegible] introduced into the general mass of the United States, without the payment of the duties of importation required by the laws of the Union. Before [illegible] would have to be paid all merchandize imported into the United States from the Floridas.

There is, as a general rule, in favor of the inhabitants into those countries importations not been made to the favor not to be made, several countries payable, the government, this nature to be found there, taken of the [illegible] be admitted to be introduced into the United States. This appears to be the most favorable view of the subject that can be taken.

There can be no difficulty in assuming that all importations made previous to the transfer, with a view to the supply of the United States, without paying the duties of importation required by the revenue laws, is an evident fraud as to the United States. It therefore appears to be reasonable, that the government should consider such importations unlawful, and the merchandize subject to seizure and condemnation. If, instead of seizing such merchandize, the government should [illegible] to the duties imposed by the revenue laws, the parties ought to felicitate themselves upon the extension of a degree of clemency on the part of the government, to which their conduct presented no well founded claims.

We are not aware of the particular views of the government in relation to this subject. We have ventured upon the expression of such as appeared to us likely to be entertained by it. We shall rejoice if the anticipations here presented should not be realized, as we shall take more pleasure in commendation than in blame.

SALISBURY 8

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1821.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The list of persons communicated to us as candidates in an adjoining county for the next General Assembly, will be published when we can be satisfied they are such. "Trifling, you are authorised," &c, is not good authority with us, in cases of this kind, unless it be accompanied by some responsible name.

The article [illegible] The sarcasm [illegible] just, and not too keenly pointed, [illegible] neither our duty nor wish to add to its pungency by giving it publicity.

Having published, a few weeks since, the communication of "*Common Sense*," we could not, consistently with the impartiality which we intended to observe, refuse to extend a like favor to the reply to it (in this week's paper,) under the signature of "*Truth*." We have uniformly endeavored to exclude from our columns individual crimination and recrimination. It is as contrary to our inclination, as it is to our duty to ourselves and the public, to make our paper the medium of attack and defence between private persons, or to render it the vehicle of personal abuse. We are by no means covetous of the reputation of the *Tickler* or *Independent Balance*. We regret, therefore, that any thing which we have published, should have furnished cause for the acrimonious reply of TRUTH; we regret it, because it is really painful for us to wound the feelings of any one, and particularly of those whom we respect, and whom we have cause to respect: But as we have unconsciously admitted into our columns an article of a personal nature, we can do no otherwise than give to the individuals who feel themselves injured, or unjustly reflected on by it, the use of them for a reply. We have now done this; and all expect, that as far as it concerns us, the affair is terminated. It can no longer be the subject of anonymous invective in our pages.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

An Agricultural Society has recently been organized and put into operation in [illegible] county, in this state. The constitution and the address of the President delivered are contained in the last Raleigh Register, the latter of which we have commenced publishing, and shall conclude it in our next. We recommend it to our agricultural readers as a well written production, deserving both on account of its manner and matter, their attentive perusal.

[illegible] is not distant, we hope, when we shall be able to notice the proceedings of a [illegible] *Agricultural Society*. It is [illegible] in its infancy; but the public spirit of [illegible] will rapidly nurture it into vigor. Its existence and success are connected with their most important interests. There are doubtless some individuals in this, as well as in every other community, who care little, if at all, about improvement, of any description; who would violently oppose any innovation in their antiquated systems, and who follow the old track in every thing, for no other reason than because their fathers trod it before them; but these prejudices and predilections will fade away like mists, before the light of well organized and intelligent Agricultural Societies, will diffuse over the county.

Every intelligent farmer will come forward and support this Society. Every one who feels the dignity and importance of HUSBANDRY, will patronise it. [illegible] of this kind concerns not the farmers only, but every individual in the community. The interests of all are more or less connected with it. No one, then, who has any thing at stake in society; no one, who has any tie that binds him to his country; who has any preference or affection for her free republican institutions,—can say he has no interest in the improvement of Agriculture; for with it are connected the diffusion of knowledge, and an increase of virtue and happiness. In no profession whatever is knowledge, science, more necessary, than in that of the farmer. In no portion of the community are ignorance and vice so much to be deplored, and their consequences so justly to be feared, as in that whose occupation is the cultivation of the soil. If the yeomanry of a republic are not intelligent and virtuous, its foundations are laid in the sand; it could no more expect a healthful, or lengthened existence, than could a person on whose vitals mortification had already commenced. But let the yeomanry be enlightened, and virtuous, and independent, its base is firm as adamant, and the superstructure will be perpetual.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In your valuable paper, of the 5th instant, I discovered a piece signed "Common Sense." The author, no doubt, may, in his estimation, be a man possessing more than common sense; yet I fear his much reading, and not his learning, hath made him mad; or at least he possesses so little, that I fear he has deviated from the [illegible] think is an essential qualification for [illegible] of common sense to possess a [illegible] be as much surprised as he is, if [illegible] ever make the world believe that [illegible] other [illegible] This I think, he has [illegible] est manner, by stooping [illegible] by newspaper scribbling, to assail the character of an Old Indian Preacher, who, he says, has endeavoured to impose upon some of our western citizens a belief that he has invented the perpetual motion! In vindication of the old man, I think it my duty to contradict the assertion made by "Common Sense;" for I believe such an idea was never suggested by him to any of his acquaintance in the western part of the state. But this is not the first mistake made by "Common Sense." Every man is the guardian of his own character, he knows how much it is worth; and can scarcely fail of being the best judge how far an attempt to vindicate it when it has been aspersed, will be profitable or otherwise; in which, I trust, the old man will have an opportunity to stand the scrutiny of truth and of strict examination. [illegible] have men in this enlightened age, who pay no regard to truth, when it stands in their way; whose ambitions purposes are more influential over their conduct, [illegible] of moral or religious obligation; and, of course, their [illegible] to the [illegible] direction which [illegible] of the [illegible] accomplishment; not common sense, but

TRUTH.

DIED,

At his seat in Cabarrus county, on the 8th instant, Captain SAMUEL PICKENS, in the 78th year of his age. Mr. Pickens was born in Charlotte county, in the state of Virginia, in the year 1743, whence he emigrated to North-Carolina at an early period of his life, and settled himself in Mecklenburg county (now Cabarrus,) where he continued to live until his death. He was one of those remaining few, who proved ever faithful in the gloomy days of the American Revolution, in the god-like cause of freedom. Throughout his life he cherished the principles of genuine republican principles; and it may be safely said, that there is no man living whose bosom throbs with purer patriotic principles than his did. In his domestic concerns, he was a kind parent, and a valuable neighbor. He has left five sons and two daughters, and a numerous train of friends and relations to bemoan his loss.

Beyond the narrow vale of time,
Where bright celestial ages roll,
To scenes eternal, scenes sublime,
Virtue points the way, and leads the soul.

[COMMUNICATED.

At the seat of Col. John Williams (his brother) near Knoxville, on the 27th ult. Robert [illegible], Esq. of Raleigh, Attorney at Law, Adjutant-General of the Militia of this State, and for many years Clerk of our Senate.

In [illegible] county, on [illegible] Samuel Goodwin, [illegible] Secretary of State. He has left a wife and three children to deplore their loss of him.

Dr. Bosworth,

Having settled in Rowan County, (at Mocksville Old Fields,) offers his services to the inhabitants in any of the branches of his profession. He may be found at [illegible] opposite Mr. John [illegible] store.

[illegible] 1821. 4 55

Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President and Directors of the Yadkin Navigation Company have required the payment of the seventh, eighth and ninth instalments, of ten dollars each, upon every share subscribed, to be made to the Treasurer of the Company, or to such Agents as they shall appoint to receive the same: And that payment of said instalments be made on or before the 6th day of August next, or the shares of the subscribers failing to pay, will be sold at auction, at the town of Salisbury, North-Carolina, on Monday, the 10th day of September next.

FRANCIS LOCKE, *President pro tem.*
Of the Yadkin Navigation Company.
June 20, 1821.——55tSp10

Negroes for Sale.

ON the last Thursday in July, at the Court-House in Salisbury, will be sold, on a credit of six months, several valuable young NEGRO Boys and Girls, belonging to the estate of the [illegible] Pearson, deceased.

[illegible] PEARSON, *Executor,*
[illegible] PEARSON, *Executrix.*
June 25, 1821.——55ts

Two Runaway Negroes

WERE taken up and lodged in jail on the 29th of May last. One calls himself GEORGE, and is of a yellow complexion, six feet high, or upwards, and says that he belongs to D. Patten, Esq. South-Carolina. The other calls himself CHARLES, is of dark complexion, about six feet high, a blacksmith, and says he belongs to William Campbell, of York, S. C. Any person claiming said runaways, is requested to come and pay charges and prove property, agreeably to act of Assembly.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, *Jaoler.*
Lincolnton, N. C. June 5, 1821.——55

[illegible] subscriber, [illegible] HORSE, [illegible] small [illegible] other marks are [illegible] he may [illegible] him again [illegible] Row[illegible], 182[illegible] 3wt56

Ran Away

FROM my stable, on the 10th of May last, a small bay MARE, upwards of 14 hands high, and four years old. It is likely she will make for South-Carolina, by way of Salisbury and Charlotte. Any person who will deliver said mare to me, or secure her so that I get her again, shall receive a reasonable reward.

JA. HAMP[illegible].
Fulton, Rowan Co. N. C. June 6, 1821. 3wt56

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ASHE COUNTY.

LEONARD SHOWN *versus* James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant, James M'Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him.

10wt59 THOS. CALLOWAY, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ASHE COUNTY.

WAUGH & FINLY *versus* James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May Session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant, James Mac Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him.

10wt59 THOS. CALLOWAY, C[illegible]

STATE OF NORTH-CAR[illegible]
ASHE COUNTY:

KOONROD SMITTIAT *vs.* James M[illegible] Original attachment, returned to M[illegible] sion, 1821. It is ordered by the court, th[illegible] lication be made in the Western Carolin[illegible] three months, that the defendant, James M[illegible] appear at the next Court of Pleas and [illegible] Sessions to be held for the county of A[illegible] the second Monday after the fourth Mo[illegible] July next, and plead, answer, or demur, [illegible] wise judgment by default final will be [illegible] up against him.

10wt59 [illegible]LOWAY, [illegible]

STATE OF NORTH-CAR[illegible]
RUTHERFORD COU[illegible]

ROBERT K. WILSON *versus* William[illegible] Original attachment, levied on land[illegible] ordered that publication be made in th[illegible] tern Carolinian for three months, that un[illegible] defendant appear at our Court of Pl[illegible] Quarter Sessions, to be held for said c[illegible] the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the [illegible] Monday in July next, and replevy, plead[illegible] mur, judgment final will be entered again[illegible] and the property condemned, subject [illegible] plaintiff's recovery. 6wt56

Witness, [illegible] ISAAC CRATON, [illegible]

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
WILKES COUNTY:

COURT of Equity, March Term, 1821. [illegible] Montford Ste[illegible] *versus* John Charv[illegible] In this cause it is ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, unless John Charv[illegible]el, who resides out of this state, and is a defendant in this cause, appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Wilkesborough, on the court house in Wilkesborough, on the [illegible] Monday in September next, and answer, [illegible] will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Witness [illegible] 1821. J. GWYN, Jun. *C.*

[illegible] OF NORTH-CAR[illegible]
ROWAN COUNTY:

[illegible] and Quarter Sessions, May [illegible] [illegible]ary Williams *vs.* William [illegible] [illegible]chment, Jesse A. Pearson [illegible] summoned as garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, p[illegible] in Salisbury, that the defendant app[illegible] next Court of Pleas and Quarter Ses[illegible] held for the county of Rowan [illegible] in Salisbury, on the third Monday in Au[illegible] then and there to replevy, plead, or de[illegible] judgment will be taken against him by [illegible]

11wt63 Test: JNO. GILES, *C. R.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROL[illegible]
ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, M[illegible] Term, 1821. Richmond Pearson's exec[illegible] tor and executrix *vs.* William Langhorn, Joh[illegible] Caloway, and J. S. Burwell.....Original attac[illegible] ment, levied on land. It appearing to the satis[illegible] faction of the court that the defendants are no[illegible] inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to replevy, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken against them by default.

6wt58 Test: JNO. [illegible]S, *C. R. C. C.*

A valuable Seat for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, at any time between this and the 19th July next, or if not sold by that time, will put it up to the highest bidder, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, the PLANTATION on which he lives, three miles south of Lincolnton. The tract contains about 1100 acres; a great part of the land is a rich soil. Indian Creek, a bold stream, large enough to work any kind of machinery, runs through it; on which, for near a mile, are good shoals, and handsome sites for buildings. A Forge and a Grist and Saw Mill are now in operation, within 50 yards of the dwelling-house. The situation is healthy. There are about 150 acres of land cleared and under cultivation, a great part of which has lately been cleared; about 16 acres of good meadow, in good order, and about 60 acres more may be made into good meadow with little labor, as it has been covered with water.

This tract would be valuable to a person who would wish to work the forge or mills, or equally so to cultivate the land, as there are but few tracts near Lincolnton having so many advantages, and so large, all lying together, to be sold. The terms will be accommodating. It is expected a purchaser will see the premises, when the terms will be made known.

CHRISTIAN REINHARDT.
June 7, 1821. 3wt56

Train Oil.

TEN barrels of TRAIN OIL for sale, low for cash. Apply to the PRINTERS.
May 1, 1821. 47

[illegible] **Burns,**

[illegible] of informing the citizens [illegible] vicinity, that she intends to [illegible] SCHOOL on the 9th [illegible] will teach Young Ladies [illegible] Needle-Work. Her terms [illegible] by applying to her in Salisbury.

June 25, 1821. 3wt57

A valuable Seat for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, at any time between this and the 19th July next, or if not sold by that time, will put it up to the highest bidder, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, the PLANTATION on which he lives, three miles south of Lincolnton. The tract contains about 1100 acres; a great part of the land is a rich soil. Indian Creek, a bold stream, large enough to work any kind of machinery, runs through it; on which, for near a mile, are good shoals, and handsome sites for buildings. A Forge and a Grist and Saw Mill are now in operation, within 50 yards of the dwelling-house. The situation is healthy. There are about 150 acres of land cleared and under cultivation, a great part of which has lately been cleared; about 16 acres of good meadow, in good order, and about 60 acres more may be made into good meadow with little labor, as it has been covered with water.

This tract would be valuable to a person who would wish to work the forge or mills, or equally so to cultivate the land, as there are but few tracts near Lincolnton having so many advantages, and so large, all lying together, to be sold. The terms will be accommodating. It is expected a purchaser will see the premises, when the terms will be made known.

CHRISTIAN REINHARDT.
June 7, 1821. 3wt56

Train Oil.

TEN barrels of TRAIN OIL for sale, low for cash. Apply to the PRINTERS.
May 1, 1821. 47

guilt or innocence, we have no opinion to give. Infidelity on [illegible], or base persecution on his, would [illegible] with equal plausibility for this [illegible] this often renewed investigation. In common cases, acquittal is relief. In hers, it seems to be only the signal of a new mode of assailment.

Baltimore Patriot.

That Military Quack (the duke of Wellington) has had the insolence, in the British Parliament, to stigmatize as a "farce," a most respectable meeting in one of the counties of England—which meeting adopted a petition in favor of the Queen. We are *not* astonished to learn that such insolence provoked indignant retorts from the friends of the Queen, and of Reform—but we *are* astonished to learn that *they*, at the same time, admitted "military talents!"—Where shall we find the evidence of his military talents? we anticipate the answer—at *Waterloo!*—But sober history will tell, that at Waterloo he was (so far as he was concerned) *absolutely beaten*—But he retrieved the fortune of the day, it will be said. Again we appeal to sober history, as evidence that he was completely outgeneraled and surprized at the first onset; that the bravery of his troops (more than any thing that appears of his management) sustained the doubtful conflict, till it became no longer doubtful in his Lordship's mind; till the flank movement of Bulow's Prussian corps (which movement was not the result of his lordship's military genius) gave an accidental turn to the battle—when his military lordship [illegible] with sudden and delightful surprize, one relieved from *despair*. [illegible]'s victory (as it is erroneously [illegible] was no victory, [illegible] military [illegible] against his [illegible] his own fa[illegible] We have heard enough [illegible] of Waterloo"—the [illegible] he was *beaten* by inferior [illegible] and only saved from ruin and disgrace by a fresh hand—by a reinforcement not merely of *number* but of *talent*.

Without reference to the parties concerned, and, [illegible] mere listeners to authenticated facts, we deny the claim of the Duke of Wellington as the "Hero of Waterloo"—the bravery and military merit of *those under his command* is granted—the merit of the victory fairly belongs to *them*; and good luck (rather than skill) is all that can fairly be accorded to him. It is sickening, it is absolutely disgusting, to hear the Duke of Wellington mentioned as the "Hero of Waterloo",—a lady of high rank, who can tell where Wellington was, while the chief enemy was circumventing him by military movements of the very first character;—but *Fate* decided the contest, and Wellington is the "Hero of Waterloo" by lot.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

[illegible]ted for the National Intelligencer and "Gazette of the United States Government."

"A certain author has defined politics to be *the art of learning to deceive in order not to be deceived.* At present, politics might, perhaps, be better described as the *art of making yourself the strongest in order to oppress the weak, with the least trouble at the means.* At least the history of our day warrants this interpretation, for no attentive observer who reflects upon events, will deny, that the war undertaken in Italy, which may involve all Europe, proceeds from a spirit of justice and the love of peace.

"When the Spanish revolution took place, a considerable alarm [illegible] the Emperor of Russia, either [illegible] of its general consequences [illegible] could not appear [illegible] the ascendancy which [illegible] assumed and exercised in the [illegible] Until then, Alexander had endeavored to pass for a Liberal; with this character he obtained influence [illegible] where; in Poland he was absolute under the veil of a nominal constitution. But as soon as he saw the [illegible] and purest civil liberty established in the Spanish Constitution, and [illegible] imperfect or counterfeit representative systems set in their true light, the Emperor perceived the futility of pursuing his artificial course in secret. Presuming that Austria had the same sentiments, he proposed to the Emperor Francis, a conference, [illegible] affairs of Spain should be [illegible] deration.

"[illegible] who did not think dangerous [illegible] he personally [illegible] the Emperor of Russia, [illegible] the [illegible] making [illegible] [illegible] to accomplish such a design, at the same time a declaration similar to that which [illegible] lately made.

"The [illegible] cabinet then and since, [illegible] that the Allies could count upon its concurrence in any plan tending to consolidate the system of absolute rule, provided they could bear in mind, that public opinion had some force [illegible]ia; that the [illegible] was committed [illegible] his people [illegible] ject of the establishment of [illegible] dynasties, and that although his [illegible] numerous, he could not move [illegible] for want of money.

"France and England were also invited at the same period by Russia; but they refused to enter upon the affairs of Spain; the former, perhaps, because she was engrossed with the more important question at home of the change in the law of elections—the latter on account of the embarrassments in which her Ministry were involved by the return of the Queen.

"This aspect of things was wholly altered, however, except as to Prussia, by the intelligence of the revolution of Naples, and quickly after, of the revolution in Portugal. The Austrian cabinet having first received it, was struck with dismay and resolved to take up anew the proposal of the Russian. A camp was formed at Pest and the Russian Emperor invited to hold a conference. Being piqued at the late backwardness of Austria, he not only refused, but manifested no disposition to come to an understanding. But the affront which he received, while the negociation was pending, from the Diet of Poland, in their vote by which the only project of a law submitted to their approval, was rejected—prompted him to become a party to the conference at Troppau. Doubtless [illegible] became more and more convinced [illegible] the expediency of renouncing those liberal principles, the protection of which proved from day to day more unprofitable.

"As the situation of Prussia, and England, had not changed, the meantime, those two powers held the same language in that Congress as before, not because the ministers of both, as well as those of France, did not relish the plan of stifling liberty and consolidating despotism, but because the Prussians, for the reasons already assigned, and the British, on account of the opposition in Parliament, the force of public opinion, and the still embarrassing affair of the Queen, could do no more than add their good wishes to the deeds of the rest. The French government, more at liberty in consequence of its success in the matter of the election law, evinced at once an offensive meddling with the relations of Naples and the Northern [illegible] Flander, [illegible] pique [illegible] manifested [illegible] scheme of [illegible] arrived at [illegible] boards [illegible]

"This [illegible] finishing stroke to [illegible] system of management, and from that moment he not only acceded to, but promoted the violent measures which the Austrian government was prepared to adopt with a view to avert all compromise with the principles of the new Neapolitan government, or with the wishes of all the Italians, and to preserve the studied and even necessary fixedness of its arbitrary rule. All that was done after the month of November in relation to Naples, in the diplomatic way, was thus [illegible] formality on the part [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] arrow of [illegible] Naples, [illegible] of every other constitutional system which the sword of the allies [illegible] be made to reach. The real motive for removing the Congress to Laybach was to direct, more easily and advantageously, the military movements in Italy, and to establish the most absolute despotic sway over all her several states.

"The armies of Austria may be victorious; but [illegible] triumph only by bayonets—her march is backed by these—not by reason and justice. The struggle is revived between liberty even the most moderate, and despotism indefinite. This evil genius will aim at reducing under its iron sceptre, first Naples, then Portugal, then Spain, and afterwards France, Bavaria, and all the other constitutional [illegible] even Eng[illegible] But what old minister of [illegible] courtiers, flatters himself with [illegible] to accomplish such a design, taking into consideration merely what Spain was without a constitution, and what she has been with one, before and since her last revolution?

"There are no means of which the absolute governments will not avail themselves to introduce discord between the inhabitants of the same country, and between the people and the monarchs in the constitutional states, in order to reduce them internally to a condition of vassalage, and externally to a supreme dictatorship. In fine, the two Emperors, or rather the Emperor of Russia alone, favored by the prejudice and the weakness of Austria, and the indolence of the King of Prussia, and the party-spirit of the French and English ministers, is making large strides in the career of universal dominion which proved fatal to Bonaparte.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

The ship Governor-Griswold arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Sunday, the 20th of May. We have received our papers to the 21st, and London of the 20th inclusive, the same as we received by the ship Cincinnatus.

It is stated that the king has abandoned his visit to Ireland. This measure is said to have resulted from the fate of the Catholic question.

Thirteen regiments are to proceed immediately to the East and West Indies, and the colonies, to replace others, who are ordered to England.

Accounts from Moldavia, state, that at Jassay, after Divine service, on the 11th of March, three standards were consecrated to which the oath was taken with the greatest enthusiasm. These standards are all tricolored, black, white and red; the cockade is the same.

The paper from which we copy the above, has, also, the following singular paragraph. "Among the many extraordinary circumstances attending this great monarch, one which is not the least curious is the report that *Ali Pacha* has professed the Christian Religion, and assumed the name of Alexander, (according to other accounts, that of Constantine,) and [illegible] joined the alliance."

Advices from the Ionian Islands, state that the Morea and the southern provinces of Greece, are manifesting the same spirit of insurrection against the Turkish powers as those of the north. Some Greek officers, who have a knowledge of British tactics, are at the head of the "insurgents," who were collecting in large bodies.

Great preparations are making at Hanover for the reception of George IV.

A new tragedy from the pen of lord Byron was published on the 21st of April.

FROM THE N. Y. NATIONAL ADVOCATE, JUNE 5.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE SPANISH MAINE.

By the arrival of the fast sailing brig Hippomenes, capt. Bourne, in 12 days from Curracoa, the Editor of the National Advocate has received from his active correspondent regular files of the Curracoa Courant to the 20th May, containing the highly important and gratifying intelligence of the evacuation of Caraccas by the royalists in consequence of the successful progress of the Patriots since the recommencement of hostilities. After the termination of the armistice, Bolivar, with that decision which marks his character, directed a part of his army to advance upon Caraccas. Information having been received of this movement by the royalists, they despatched a body of troops to drive them back; but after a short contest, the patriots proved victorious. A second action took place, which also terminated in favor of the [illegible] dents. The intelligence of these [illegible] tem having reached the capital, it was determined by the junta to abandon the place to the Patriots, who immediately took possession, and celebrated their triumph by the firing of cannon and ringing of bells. While these rejoicings were going on in Caraccas, the royalists at La Guayra, who had heard of what had taken place in the capital, wisely determined to follow its example; having previously, however, shipped off all their gunpowder in the stores, for Puerto Cabello, and a considerable quantity of other moveables. The patriots thus enjoyed a second triumph, which they celebrated in the usual manner. Seemingly altogether occupied with effecting their escape, the royalists had not been able to rally their forces so as to renew their attacks upon the Patriots; but as information had been received, that they were beginning again to bestir themselves, a general engagement was expected to take place [illegible] the main [illegible] ending [illegible] Curracoa are not [illegible] ess with which the de[illegible] no room to doubt their general accuracy. As to the expectation of a general engagement, we strongly suspect if the royalists had considered themselves sufficiently strong to take the field with their whole combined [illegible], they would have attempted [illegible] evacuating their capital, and [illegible] point upon which that capital [illegible] its necessary supplies. Now they have abandoned the whole, and retired to the insignificant Puerto Cabello, it is not likely they will be willing to sacrifice their lives in a contest which every man, possessing his senses, must regard as eventually hopeless. But should they be so [illegible] as to prolong the contest, it will only be giving the Patriots an opportunity of rooting up the last remains of a despotism which has too long existed, and in the total annihilation of which every friend of humanity must exult.

Previous to the disasters of the royalists before Caraccas, it appears that their cause in other parts of Colombia was rapidly declining. Coro, a place in the near neighborhood of Maracaybo, and which, during the whole of the revolutionary war, was never in possession of the Patriots, though they frequently assailed it, has been given up without firing a shot. The Independent flag was also flying in La Vallee.

The Curracoa papers contain a long explanatory manifesto of the royalist general, issued prior to the termination of the armistice, which subsequent events has rendered uninteresting. Torres admits in his document, that the meeting which took place at Truxillo between Bolivar and Morillo was "not to treat of peace, but merely to suspend the war, while the commissioners of H. E. the president, should proceed to the court of Madrid, there to lay their claims and pretensions before the supreme government of the nation, who could alone pronounce definitively thereupon."

In reply, Bolivar stated to Morillo, "I cannot send deputies to Spain, until the Congress be established at Cucuta, which will take place in all the month of January, as I know not on what conditions Congress will be willing to treat with the Spanish government, on which head it ought indispensably to be consulted; and before all this can be brought to effect, we will be losing time and fruitlessly exhausting ourselves in keeping troops, whose number on both sides is excessive. Such a procrastination is likely to be prejudicial to us; for if, at the end of the armistice, our affairs remain unsettled, we will have to commence hostilities. This consideration prompts me to enjoin you, to address the Cortes on the expediency either of their sending out plenipotentiaries, or of authorizing the generals and chiefs who reside here in Venezuela, to treat with us, and terminate at once our differences. You will observe that the Spanish government will obtain far greater advantage from its conferences with our government here, than from our commissioners there. It is not strange that a government reserves to itself the faculty of conceding that which it would not attempt to entrust with any of its envoys abroad; strange indeed it were to act in a contrary direction."

In this correspondence the patriot has decidedly the advantage of the royalist. Where could the "claims and pretensions" of the people be discussed more to their advantage than on the spot where the cause of their complaints existed? But Torres had been bred under an aristocracy, and it is never the policy of aristocratical government to pursue a direct course.

An article in a Curracoa paper, published immediately before the surrender of that place, gives the following account of the manner in which the royalists prepare their soldiers for battle. It strongly resembles the method pursued by Oliver Cromwell, though equal success has not attended it.

"The brigadier (La Torre) arrived here three days ago with two squadrons of hussars, and one of light artillery, all ready for the fray which is anticipated. [illegible] all effective, and I [illegible] enemy will be beaten, [illegible] g[illegible]'s help, whenever they [illegible] selves. It is here rumored that [illegible] coming; the Lord grant he may; the victory will then be surely ours. Four days ago the officers of the battalion were severally *confessed*, and the commandant foremost among them."

FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.

Letters have been received from Mr. Winn and Mr. Bacon, the Agents of the United States for captured Africans, and from Mr. Wilt[illegible], the Agent of the Colonization Society, and from Mr. Coker, to the 21st of April; which afford much interesting information, calculated to animate the hopes of the steady friends of our Colonization system.

They arrived with the captured Africans, laborers and settlers, at the British colony of Sierra Leone, on the 8th of March, in the Nautilus, Captain Blair, after a passage of 44 days. The passage was rough, but the Agents and people were well during the passage except [illegible] received at Sierra [illegible]ant, the Chief Justice, and people at Sierra Leone hospitable and friendly manner; and every possible aid given them by the Governor and other officers of the Colony. The Governor offered to the Agents any of the unappropriated Crown lands, free of rent, for the use of the Agents and people, during the approaching rainy season, or so long as they should choose to remain, and permission to rent any stores, houses, or farms, from individuals during their stay, with permission to land their provisions, goods, and stores, free of duty and port charges, and to remove them whenever they had acquired a territory of their own.

After examining several situations, in which they were aided by the personal attention of the Governor, the Agents rented a farm of sufficient size to employ the people in cultivation, with store and dwelling houses, for the preservation of their provisions, &c. and the accommodation of the settlers. This farm is at Fourva Bay, in the river Sierra Leone, about two miles from Free Town, open to the sea breeze, and having good water, and said to be healthy.

Some of the people had been attacked with fever, but it invariably yielded to medicine, and at the date of the letters, they were all well. Mr. Winn's health was delicate when he left this country, and had been for some years before; he, however, had been enabled to undergo great fatigue and almost constant exertions, in providing a place for the accommodation of the people, and in landing the goods, and other duties incident to the settlement on the farm. Mr. Andrews and Mr. Bacon had sailed down the coast to examine the situation of Cape Mount and other places south and east of it, to ascertain the most eligible spot for the settlement. Cape Mount has been recommended by some of our military officers. Several places on the coast of Guinea have been recommended as fertile, healthy, and safe. Doctor Haaf, late Dutch Surgeon General on the coast of Guinea, is now in this city, and recommends the high or west coast as the most healthy part of the coast of Africa. This gentleman has resided four years in that country, and is of opinion that a colony of free people of color would flourish in that part of Africa, and would be enabled, in a few years, to open a most extensive and lucrative trade between Africa and the United States, and that such intercourse, properly conducted, would have a powerful influence in the moral improvement and civilization of the natives. Dr. Haaf, it is understood, has prepared a treatise on the subject, which gives much valuable information on the soil, productions, and climate of that country and the character of the natives, and is willing to devote himself to the cause of Africa.

The Agents speak of the climate and country, generally, as exceeding their expectations, and there is no difficulty in accomplishing the object of the Society, by prudence and perseverance, and that there was not a doubt in the mind of any person in Africa with whom they had conversed on the subject. On the contrary, much attention has been awakened and great interest excited to the movements of the Colonization Society. They believe, the views and objects of the Society being entirely free from all spirit of gain and trade, looking at home to the happiness of the free people of color, and in Africa to the improvement and instruction of the natives, both by teachers and by examples of industry, improved agriculture, and the other arts and improvements of civilized life, with the means within their power for effecting these objects—the settlement cannot fail of having a most powerful influence on the natives, and must, in a short time, take the lead of all other establishments on the coast.

Mrs. Winn was actively and most usefully employed in the discharge of various important duties. She had undertaken the instruction of the captured Africans who went in the Nautilus, and who had already made considerable progress under her tuition.

The Agents speak in the highest terms of the skill, kindness, and attention, of Captain Blair, his officers and crew. Captain B. and his hands worked eight or ten days in repairing the United States' schooner Augusta, for the use of the Agents, and refused all compensation for their services.

The people who went out in the Nautilus labored faithfully in discharging the cargo, storing the goods, &c. Eleven of the people from Sherbro, who went out in the Elizabeth, had joined the new settlers and had signed the constitution.

No deaths had occurred among the people at Sherbro since the first fatal sickness. The agents expected shortly to visit Sherbro, to bring away the stores and the remainder of the people who choose to join them, and who would sign the constitution.

DOMESTIC.

NEWBURYPORT, JUNE 1.

Sailing of Missionaries [and specie.]—The new ship Acasta sailed from Salem on Sunday for Calcutta, carrying out $400,000 in specie. In the Acasta went out passengers, Rev. J. D. Price, lady and child, of Philadelphia, as Missionaries to the Burman Empire, to join Mr. Judson, at Rangoon, under the Bapti-

Board of Missions. Also, Mrs. Eliza Babcock, of Philadelphia; Messrs. J. W. Stark, and J. D. Barker.

Ship George, which sailed from Salem on Sunday, carried out upwards of $100,000 in specie.

BOSTON, JUNE 1.

House of Industry Farm.—We learn that the committee appointed by the town, to procure a tract of land on which to erect a House of Industry, have purchased one, containing between 53 and 54 acres, situated at South Boston, two miles and three-fourths from State street, lately belonging to Samuel Brown, Esq. Whole purchase $6000.

THE FLORIDAS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

In our paper of the 5th inst. we stated the grounds upon which we were induced to believe that the possession of the Floridas would have been transferred to the United States without delay. Since that date, however, circumstances have transpired well calculated to excite suspicions that the policy of the Spanish government, which so unreasonably protracted the ratification of the treaty by which those territories were ceded to the United States, has been adopted by the local officers of Spain to whom its execution in this respect had been confided.

By the treaty, possession of the ceded territory is to be given within six months after the ratification, or sooner if possible. For this purpose, a royal order directing the governor of Cuba to deliver the Floridas to the United States was communicated to the American government by the minister of Spain, immediately after the exchange of ratifications. This order, shortly after the adjournment of Congress, was delivered to that officer, by colonel Forbes, the agent of the United States, who had been despatched for that purpose, in a public vessel. By information lately received, it appears that as late as the 22d ult. no order for the delivery of the Floridas to the United States had been given by the governor. It has also been ascertained that the commanders of St. Augustine and Pensacola will not deliver posession of those places until they receive an order for that purpose from the governor of Cuba.

The motives of public officers ought never to be impugned, but on the most explicit evidence. Every allowance ought to be made in favor of the officers of a foreign government, whose manner of acting differs materially from ours.—Making all due allowance for such difference, we *are unable* to conceive of any legitimate cause of the delay which has occurred in making the transfer of the ceded territory. The treaty was ratified by the king of Spain on the 24th of October, 1820. The course pursued by the United States, through all the different stages of the negotiation, evinced the steadfast determination of the government to avoid extremities, if possible, and to accept, at any time, of the terms which it had proposed or acceded to. The subordinate officers of Spain to whom the transfer of the territory was confided by the king, must have known, long before the delivery of the order of the king for that purpose, that the transfer was to be made.

The order presented by Mr. Forbes, ought, therefore, to have been obeyed with the utmost promptitude. Why has any delay in its execution occurred? The candor and good faith which have characterized the conduct of the minister of Spain, forbids the idea that it has originated with him. The motive for delay, in making the transfer, cannot be traced to the government of Spain. Why then has it occurred? It is impracticable to designate, with the precision necessary to bring home conviction to the public mind, the real cause of this delay. As no legitimate cause can with propriety be assigned, it is necessarily inferred that the cause must be illegitimate, unless it can be ascribed to the habitual procrastination which has for ages characterized the proceedings of the Spanish nation. We attribute it to that cause, as the imputation of unworthy motives will thereby be avoided.

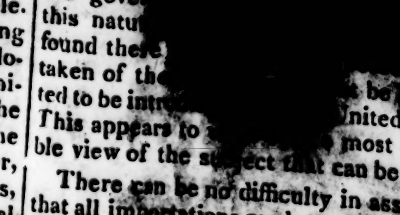
It is however due to candor to state explicitly the circumstances of the case, as far as they are known, in order that the public may be able to form a definitive opinion on the subject.

It is a matter of general notoriety that the duties now levied upon foreign merchandize in the ports of Florida, are much lower than those imposed in the ports of the United States. It has been reported at the Havana, and Pensacola, that commercial speculations are in a train of execution by which immense quantities of foreign merchandize are intended to be introduced into those places before they are transferred to the United States. It is even rumored in some of the commercial cities of this country that importation of merchandize for the benefit of drawback is contemplated, to a large amount, with the intention of importing them afterwards into Pensacola, and St. Augustine, before their transfer to the U. States. These speculations are founded on the idea, that merchandize found in those places, at the time they are transferred to the United States, may be lawfully introduced into the States, without payment of the duties of importation. The correctness of this idea may well be questioned. It is true that the act, authorizing the President to take possession of the Floridas, extends to them the revenue laws of the United States, so far as relates to the collection of the revenue. By the operation of these laws, the merchandize imported into the Floridas [illegible] is delivered, and collected shortly after the revenue laws begin to operate, may be lawfully imported [illegible] United States. By the treaty, the [illegible] protected in their property, and religion, until they [illegible] the Union. [illegible] no means follow [illegible] ported for the [illegible] itants of the [illegible] into the gene[illegible] ted States, [illegible] importation [illegible] Union. Be[illegible] would have [illegible] chandize im[illegible] from the Flo[illegible]

There is [illegible] rule, in fa[illegible] into these [illegible] ties imp[illegible] not been [illegible] to the fa[illegible] not to b[illegible] eral co[illegible] paying [illegible] ed, then [illegible] the gove[illegible] this natu[illegible] found these [illegible] taken of th[illegible] be [illegible] ted to be intr[illegible] United States. This appears to [illegible] most favora[illegible] ble view of the subject that can be taken.

There can be no difficulty in assuming that all importations made previous to the transfer, with a view to the supply of the United States, without paying the duties of importation required by the revenue laws, [illegible] ent as to the United States. It therefore appears to be reasonable, that the government should consider such importations unlawful, and the merchandize subject to seizure and condemnation. If, instead of [illegible] merchandize, [illegible] government [illegible] to the duties imposed by the revenue laws, the parties ought to felicitate themselves upon the extension of a degree of clemency on the part of the government, to which their conduct presented no well founded claims.

We are not aware of the particular views of the government in relation to this subject [illegible] have ventured upon the expression of such as appeared to us likely to be entertained by it. We shall rejoice if our anticipations here presented should not be realized, as we shall take more pleasure in commendation than in blame.



SALISBURY 8

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1821.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The list of persons [illegible] to us as candidates in an adjoining county for the next General Assembly, will be published when we can be satisfied they are such [illegible] you are authorised," &c. is not good authority with us, in cases of this kind [illegible] accompanied by some responsible [illegible]

The article [illegible]

The sarcasm [illegible] just, and not too [illegible] neither our duty nor wish to add to its pungency by giving it publicity.

Having published, a few weeks since, the communication of "*Common Sense*," we could not, consistently with the impartiality which we intended to observe, refuse to extend a like favor to a reply to it (in this week's paper,) under the signature of "*Truth*." We have uniformly endeavored to exclude from our columns individual crimination and recrimination. It is as contrary to our inclination, as it is to our duty to ourselves and the public, to make our paper the medium of attack and defence between private persons, or to render it the vehicle of personal abuse. We are by no means covetous of the reputation of the *Tickler* or *Independent Balance*. We regret, therefore, that any thing which we have published, should have furnished cause for the acrimonious reply of TRUTH; we regret it, because it is really painful for us to wound the feelings of any one, and particularly of those whom we respect, and whom we have cause to respect: But as we have unconsciously admitted into our [illegible] an article of a personal nature, [illegible] can do no otherwise than give to the individuals who [illegible] feel themselves injured, or unjustly reflected on by it, the use of them for a reply. We have now done this; and we expect, that as far as it concerns us, the affair is terminated. It can no longer be the subject of anonymous invective in our pages.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

An Agricultural Society has recently been organized and put into operation in [illegible] county, in this state. The constitution and the address of the President [illegible] ined in the last Raleigh Register, the latter of which we have commenced publishing, and shall conclude it in our next. We recommend it to our agricultural readers as a well written production, deserving both on account of the subject and matter, their attentive perusal.

[illegible] is not distant we hope, when we shall be able to notice the proceedings of the [illegible] *Agricultural Society*. It is in its infancy; but the public spirit of [illegible] will rapidly nurture it into [illegible] Its existence and success are [illegible] with their most important interests. There are doubtless some individuals in this, as well as in every other community, who care little, if at all, about improvement, of any description; who would violently oppose any innovation in their antiquated systems, and who follow the old track in every thing, for no other reason than because their fathers trod it before them; but [illegible] prejudices and [illegible] will [illegible] away like mists before the light of [illegible] and intelligent Agricultural Societies will diffuse over the county.

Every intelligent farmer will come forward and support this Society. Every one who feels the dignity and importance of AGRICULTURE, will patronise it. [illegible] of this kind concerns not the farmer only, but every individual in the community: the interests of all are more or less connected with it. No one, then, who has any thing at stake in society; no one, who has any tie that binds him to his country; who has any preference or affection for her free republican institutions,—can say he has no interest in the improvement of Agriculture; for with it are connected the diffusion of knowledge, and an increase of virtue and happiness. In no profession whatever is knowledge, science, more necessary, than in that of the farmer. In no portion of the community are ignorance and vice so much to be deplored, and their consequences so justly to be feared, as in that whose occupation is the cultivation of the soil. If the yeomanry of a republic are not intelligent and virtuous, its foundations are laid in the sand; it could no more expect a healthful or lengthened existence, than could a person on whose vitals mortification had already commenced. But let the yeomanry be enlightened, and virtuous, and independent, its base is firm as adamant, and the superstructure will be perpetual.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In your valuable paper, of the 5th instant, I discovered a piece signed "Common Sense." The author, no doubt, may, in his estimation, be a man possessing more than common sense; yet I fear his much reading, and not his learning, hath made him mad; or at least he possesses so little, that I fear he has deviated from the [illegible] think is an essential qualification for [illegible] of common sense to possess [illegible] and be as much surprised as he is, [illegible] will ever make the world believe that he pos[illegible] This, I think, he [illegible] est manner, by stooping [illegible] temple by newspaper scribbling, to assert the character of an Old Indian Preacher, who, he says, has endeavoured to impose upon some of our western citizens a belief that he has invented the perpetual motion! In vindication of the old man, I think it my duty to contradict the assertion made by "Common Sense;" for I believe such an idea was never suggested by him to any of his acquaintance in the western part of the state. But this is not the first mistake made by "Common Sense." Every man is the guardian of his own character, he knows how much it is worth; and can scarcely fall of being the best judge how far an attempt to vindicate it when it has been aspersed, will be profitable or otherwise; in which, I trust, the old man will [illegible] an opportunity to stand the scrutiny [illegible] and of strict examination. [illegible] have men in this enlightened age, who pay no regard to truth, when it stands in their way; [illegible] ambitious purposes are more [illegible] over their conduct, [illegible] of moral or re-

Dr. Bosworth,

Having settled in Rowan County, (at Mock's Old Field,) offers his services in the [illegible] in any of the branches of his profession. He may be found at [illegible] Mr. Jo[illegible] store.

[illegible] 1821. 4 55

Navig[illegible] Company.

NOTICE is hereby [illegible] that the President and Directors of t[illegible]kin Navigation Company have required the [illegible]ment of the seventh, eighth and ninth instal[illegible]nts, of ten dollars each, upon every share subs[illegible]bed, to be made to the Treasurer of the Company, or to such Agents as they shall appoint to receive the same: And that payment of said instalments be made on or before the 6th day of August next, or the shares of the subscribers failing to pay, will be sold at auction, at the town of Salisbury, North-Carolina, on Monday, the 10th day of September next.

FRANCIS LOCKE, *President pro tem.*
Of the Yadkin Navigation Company.
June 20, 1821.——55tSp10

Negroes for Sale.

ON the last Thursday in July, at the Court-House in Salisbury, will be sold, on a credit of six months, several valuable young NEGRO Boys and Girls, belonging to the estate of the [illegible] Pearson, deceased.

[illegible] PEARSON, *Executor.*
[illegible] PEARSON, *Executor.*
June 25, 1821.——55ts

Two Runaway Negroes

WERE taken up and lodged in jail [illegible] the 29th of May last. One calls himself GEORGE, and is a yellow complexion, six feet [illegible] or upwards, and says that he belongs to D. Patten, [illegible] South-Carolina. The other calls himself CHARLES, is of dark complexion, about six feet high, a blacksmith, and says he belongs to William Campbell, of York, S. C. Any person claiming said runaways, is requested to come and pay charges and prove property, agreeably to act of Assembly.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, *Jailer.*
Lincolnton, N. C. June 5, 1821.——55

[illegible] other marks are [illegible]

[illegible] be may [illegible] him again [illegible]
[illegible] Rowan [illegible]
[illegible], 182[illegible] 5 3wt56

Ran Away

FROM my stable, on the 10th of May last, a small bay MARE, upwards of 14 hands high, and four years old. It is likely she will make for South-Carolina, by way of Salisbury and Charlotte. Any person who will deliver said mare to me, or secure her so that I get her again, shall receive a reasonable reward.

JA. HANES.
Fulton, Rowan Co. N. C.
June 6, 1821. 3wt56

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ASHE COUNTY.

GEORGE BOWER *vs.* James [illegible]: Original attachment, returned to May session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant, James M'Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him.

10wt59 THOS. CALLOWAY, *Clerk.*

[illegible] L. Burns,

[illegible] of informing the citizens [illegible] vicinity, that she intends [illegible] SCHOOL on the 9th [illegible] will teach Young Ladies [illegible], and Needle-Work. Her terms [illegible] known by applying to her in Salisbury.

June 25, 1821. 3wt57

A valuable Seat for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, at any time between this and the 19th July next, or if not sold by that time, will put it up to the highest bidder, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, the PLANTATION on which he lives, three miles south of Lincolnton. The tract contains about 1100 acres; a great part of the land is a rich soil. Indian Creek, a bold stream, large enough to work any kind of machinery, runs through it, on which, for near a mile, are good shoals, and handsome sites for buildings. A Forge and a Grist and Saw Mill are now in operation, within 50 yards of the dwelling-house. The situation is healthy. There are about 150 acres of land cleared and under cultivation, a great part of which has lately been cleared; about 16 acres of good meadow, in good order, and about 60 acres more may be made into good meadow with little labor, as it has been covered with water. This tract would be valuable to a person who would wish to work the forge or mills, or equally so to cultivate the land, as there are but few tracts near Lincolnton having so many advantages, and so large, all lying together, to be sold. The terms will be accommodating. It is expected a purchaser will see the premises, when the terms will be made known.

CHRISTIAN REINHARDT.
June 7, 1821. 3wt56

Train Oil.

TEN barrels of TRAIN OIL for sale, low for cash. Apply to the PRINTERS.
May 1, 1821. 47

DIED,

At his seat in Cabarrus county, on the 8th instant, Captain SAMUEL PICKENS, in the 78th year of his age. Mr. Pickens was born in Charlotte county, in the state of Virginia, in the year 1743, whence he emigrated to North-Carolina at an early period of his life, and settled himself in Mecklenburg [illegible] (now Cabarrus,) where he continued to live until his death. He was one of those remaining few, who proved ever faithful in the gloomy days of the American Revolution, in the god-like cause of freedom. Throughout his life he cherished the principles of genuine republican principles; and it may be safely said, that there is no man living whose bosom throbs with purer patriotic principles than his did. In his domestic concerns, he was a kind parent, and a valuable neighbor. He has left five sons and two daughters, and a numerous train of friends and relations to bemoan his loss.

Beyond the narrow vale of time,
Where bright celestial ages roll,
To scenes eternal, scenes sublime,
Virtue points the way, and leads the soul.

[COMMUNICATED.

At the seat of Col. John Williams (his brother-in-law) near Knoxville, on the 27th ult. Robert [illegible] Esq. of Raleigh, Attorney at Law, Adjutant-General of the militia of this State, and for many years Clerk of [illegible] Senate.

[illegible] Samuel Goodwin, [illegible] of State, [illegible] has left a wife and three children to deplore their loss of him.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ASHE COUNTY.

LEONARD SHOWN *versus* James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant, James M'Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him.

10wt59 THOS. CALLOWAY, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ASHE COUNTY.

WAUGH & FINLY *versus* James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May Session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant, James M'Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him.

10wt59 THOS. CALLOWAY, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ASHE COUNTY.

KOONROD SMITTIAT *vs.* James M[illegible] Original attachment, returned to M[illegible] session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian three months, that the defendant, James M[illegible] appear at the next Court of Pleas and [illegible] Sessions to be held for the county of A[illegible] the second Monday after the fourth Mo[illegible] July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him.

10wt59 [illegible]LOWAY, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAR[illegible]
RUTHERFORD COU[illegible]

ROBERT K. WILSON *versus* William[illegible] Original attachment, levied on land, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the Monday in July next, and replevy, plead, demur, judgment final will be entered against and the property condemned, subject to plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, [illegible]
6wt56

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, March Term, 1821. Montford St[illegible] *versus* John Charles. In this cause it is ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, unless John Charles, who resides out of this state, and is a defendant in this cause, appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court house in Wilkesborough, on the [illegible] Monday in September next, and answer, plead or demur, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

March [illegible], 1821.

J. GWYN, Jun. *C.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAR[illegible]
ROWAN COUNTY.

[illegible] and Quarter Sessions, May [illegible]
[illegible]ry Williams *vs.* William [illegible]
[illegible]onment, Jesse A. Pearson [illegible]
[illegible] as garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to replevy, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken against them by default.

11wt63 Test: JNO. GILES, *C. R.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROL[illegible]
ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1821. Richmond Pearson's executor and executrix *vs.* William Langhorn, John Caloway, and *J. S. Burwell*.....Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to replevy, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken against them by default.

6wt58 Test: JNO. [illegible], *C. R. C. C.*

The Muse! whate[illegible]
My soul the tuneful [illegible]

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE ROSE OF THE VALE.

TUNE—*Jessy, the flower o' Dumblane.*

The Cashmerean rose is the sweetest of flowers,
That valley's sweet arbors attest its perfume;
And yet there's a flower, that no famed Persian bowers
E'er equaled for beauty, for odor, or bloom.
In the fair vale of Shiraus, a rose tree is growing,
The queen of all flowers, for odor and hue;
One bud I selected, with blushes all glowing,
In the morning while yet it was covered with dew.

The woodbine is fair, with its dark crimson flow'r,
The violet and hyacinth give sweets to the gale,
And the jasmine in bloom on the vine covered bower,
Is sweetest of any, save the rose of the vale.
I saw it and gave it a place in my bosom,
It opened its flowers to the zephyric gale,
I inhaled its sweet odor, and admired its blossom,
And thought of Louisa, the flower of the vale.

The rose of the vale, in the heighth of its blooming,
Is mild as the first beam of orient morn;
Tho' queen of all flowers, it is yet unassuming,
Nor conceals with its flowers the venomous thorn.
It blushed when I saw it, with modesty glowing,
It imparted such sweets to the evening gale;
It warmed me, it charmed me,—with a heart overflowing,
I thought of Louisa, the flower of the vale.

PYTHIAS.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.

[SELECTED.]

The inhabitants of the north of Europe and Asia, who issued in great multitudes from their native forests, during the fourth and fifth centuries of the Christian æra, and who overturned the Roman empire, introduced a new species of government into the conquered countries, which is known by the name of the Feudal System. It is very remarkable that although the barbarians who framed it, settled in their newly acquired territories at various times, were commanded by different leaders, and spoke different languages; yet the system was established, with little variation, in every country in Europe. This great uniformity is peculiarly striking, and has furnished some writers with an argument, that all these people sprung originally from the same stock. But the fact may perhaps with more probability be attributed to the similar state of their manners, and the similar situation in which they all found themselves, on taking possession of their new domains.

The *plan* of the *feudal* constitution was this: Every freeman, or soldier, for the terms were at this period synonymous, upon receiving an allotment of conquered lands, bound himself to appear in arms against the common enemy whenever he should be called upon by his commander. This military service was the condition upon which every grant was received, and tenure by which he continued to possess his lands; and this obligation was esteemed both easy and honourable. The same service which a soldier owed to his officer was due from an officer to his king. The division obliged those, among whom he distributed the conquered territory, to appear to his standard, with their followers, in proportion to the extent of their respective estates, and to assist him in all his expeditions. Thus a feudal kingdom conveys rather the idea of a military than a civil establishment. The victorious army taking up their quarters in different districts of a country continued to be arranged under their proper officers, and to be subject to martial laws.

The principle of policy upon which this singular establishment was founded was self-defence. The new settlers in a country wished to protect themselves, not only against the attacks of the native inhabitants, whom they had expelled from their possessions, but against the more formidable inroads of fresh invaders. But, unfortunately for the happiness of mankind, and the tranquility of society, it was replete with many evils. The powerful vassals of the crown soon acquired that land as unalienable property, which was originally a grant during pleasure, and appropriated to themselves [illegible] of honour, as well as [illegible] of sovereign jurisdiction, civil and criminal, within their own domains; they exercised the privilege of coining money, and carried on wars with their private enemies. Barons possessed of such enormous power disdained to consider themselves as subjects; and the consequence was, that a kingdom was broken into as many separate principalities, as it contained powerful nobles. Innumerable causes of jealousy and discord subsisted between them, and gave rise to constant wars. Every country in Europe, either wasted or kept in continual alarm during these feuds, was filled with castles and places of strength erected for the security of the despotic chieftain, not against foreign invasion, but domestic hostilities. In the reign of Stephen of England, when the feudal system was in its height, not less than a thousand castles, with their dependant territories, are said to have covered the southern part of that island. Among fierce and haughty chieftains the laws enacted by princes and magistrates commanded no degree of respect! and the right of retaliation and revenge was considered as an inherent privilege of their order. The estate of every baron was an independent territory; his castle was a strong and well garrisoned fortress, and he always considered himself as living in a state of war. When provoked by injury he met his adversary at the head of his vassals in hostile array, and trusted to his sword for the decision of the contest. Every man was the avenger of his own wrongs, and sought the redress of his grievances in single combat, the regulation and ceremonies of which were formed into a system of jurisprudence. The common people, the most useful as well as the most numerous of the community, were reduced to the miseries of slavery. The peasant was considered as the mere produce of the soil, and was transferred from one master to another, with the utensils and stock of his farm. The king, stripped of almost every prerogative, possessing little more than the empty title of sovereign, had neither power to protect the innocent, nor to punish the guilty. A general anarchy, destructive of all the comforts which men expect to derive from a state of society, prevailed. To complete and confirm these evils, the progress of time gradually fixed and rendered venerable an establishment which originated in violence, and was continued with *every species of despotism and injustice*; a system *which was as hostile* to the intellectual as to the moral improvement of the mind; which banished science and the arts, sunk mankind in gross ignorance, obscured the sacred light of christianity in the thickest darkness of superstition, and was favourable [illegible] growth of those stern virtues, which are characteristic of uncivilized nations. The rigour of tyranny hardened the minds of the nobles, the yoke of vassalage debased the spirit of the people, the generous sentiments inspired by a sense of equality were extinguished, and there was no check to ferocity and violence. Accordingly a greater number of those atrocious actions, which fill the mind with astonishment and horror, occur in the history of the feudal times, than in that of any period of the same extent in the annals of Europe.

[illegible] moral
[illegible] national
[illegible] and wholesome

[illegible] few weeks ago, brought me a [illegible] which ran thus: "The Bachelors' Club make their respects to their colleague, Mr. Howard, and notify him that they celebrate their anniversary on Wednesday next, at the Bank Coffee House. Venison, with chafing dishes, on the table at four; together with a plentiful supply of Billy Niblo's twenty-eight years' old Madeira." Shall I go, or shall I not? said I to myself. I certainly dislike old bachelors, yet I have no aversion to sip Madeira moderately; and as it is but once a year, I'll meet these members of the *ancient regime*, drink with them, [illegible] of matrimony....and who knows but I may make a convert, though even on the shady side of fifty. The hope of doing good, and striking a pure spark out of the rusty steel, determined me....and at four, precisely, I was there. Almost simultaneously, a beau of the old school, polished and polite, adoring the fair sex, yet still unmarried, made his *entree*; after four or five modern bows, he squeezed me affectionately by the hand, and was rejoiced to see me.—Here, thinks I, is a bachelor of unpardonable celibacy. He is no enemy to matrimony; but has put off the day of marriage so long, that it now presents an awful aspect, and terrifies him, as the field of battle alarms the acknowledged coward. The room soon filled. There were some of overgrown fortunes, of moderate possessions, of fat and jolly persons, of lean and lantern visages. They were all well dressed; yet there was a certain something about their apparel that had the air of sluggish indifference, as if their wardrobes sighed for the superintending eye of some kind female: One man's handkerchief was unhemmed; the cuffs of another man's cravat were nibbled and ragged; here and there a fair hole peeped from the cambric ruffles; and a straggling rent was perceptible in the heels of some stockings. How much care these 'children of a larger growth' seemed to require; how solitary they seemed to me, although their faces were dressed with smiles. Niblo's bell soon announced the dinner; and to it they went.....no ceremony.....no compliments: appetite and epicurism united to pin attention to the well stored table; and the poor creatures, in all their movements, seemed to indicate the want of some female, whose daily presence might refine their manners, control their appetites, give a grace to their actions and a polish to their converse. The old wine, together with pipes and segars, made its appearance, and as the bottle went briskly round, and their old clay moistened, revived and invigorated, each man had something to say in praise of a bachelor's life. "Marriage, (said an old fellow, who owned twenty brick houses in the city,) pshaw! what man would surrender his freedom—give up the joys of celibacy—subject himself to the eternal clatter of a woman's tongue, and a host of old tabbies, in the shape of aunts—be stunned to death with squalling brats—harrassed with illness, accouchments, doctors' bills, and christenings! Who would relinquish the happiness of being free, uncontroled, and untrammeled! Here am I, happy as a lord; I can drink as many bottles of Niblo's stingo as I please; I can reel home, tumble myself in bed, boots and all; no wife to upbraid me for absence, scold me for a sot, or turn me from my pillow at eight in the morning; my ears are not stunned with her shrill tones, nor my eyes offended by her sour looks; old Phillis cooks my steak, makes my bed, smokes her pipe in peace, and is always glad to see me, drunk or sober: that's your sort.

"A bachelor leads an easy life;
"Few folks that are wedded live better."

Hey, Howard, what do you say? Am I right, old Chronicle? Do you not say ditto?".....No, sir, said I, with great gravity, I am not with you—I disapprove of your whole position; I do not say ditto. A forfeit, a forfeit! exclaimed the whole company. Here's treason amongst us.....a spy in our camp.....an advocate for matrimony: fine him a bumper of salt water.....a cold bath; no punishment is too severe for such alarming opinions. Order, order! gentlemen, exclaimed the chairman; let us hear his defence, let us treat him with decorum. Come, Howard, said Van Snarl, your reasons, your reasons, my boy. Why, gentlemen, said I, although aware that I was to dine with bachelors, I was not prepared to meet a party hostile to [illegible] a bachelor [illegible] and pity 'tis true; yet [illegible] scribe to the correctness of doctrines such as I have just heard advanced. Man is a social being by nature; he was never intended to be isolated, floating through the world without ties of affection, of association, or of kindred; he has duties to perform to religion, to country, and to morality—and all these point to *marriage*, as the great end by which they may be accomplished and fulfilled. You boast of freedom, of the joys of your table, and your unrestrained liberty: the savage, whose yell reverberates through the forest, is equally as free; he becomes infuriated by rum, and basks in the sun-beams in dignified intoxication....no soul feels an interest for you, no soul cares to molest him; so far you are equals. But the savage *marries*; he roves through the woods with his wife by his side; he hunts the fleet deer because his wife partakes of the [illegible] nishes his dexterity; he teaches his boys to become warriors, familiarizes them to the bow and arrow, and the pointed javelin; the savage has social relations, even in the moment of his brutal intoxication; be he, therefore, your superior. If you have no wife to control or direct your movements, you have no friend who feels an interest for your health and happiness; who sighs for your griefs, who rejoices in your prosperity, who smooths your pillow in the hour of sickness, administers, with her fair and soft hand, the medicine for your health, and kisses your brows and soothes your [illegible] with the sweet kiss of affection? If you are thus free, you have no [illegible] whose growing virtues do honour to their sire, whose cheerful prattle [illegible] edge of care. If marriage [illegible] some privations, it amply [illegible] by the additional comfort, mutual respect and [illegible] which it carries in its train [illegible] mail at matrimony [illegible] home at [illegible] rusty visage [illegible] opens the [illegible] through [illegible] and [illegible] soberly [illegible] smile [illegible] wife, as she [illegible] re, and there [illegible] will, if you refuse [illegible] sentiments) the social comfort [illegible] nocent hilarity of a lawful [illegible] companion.

The faces of the old bachelors began to "cream and mantle," as I took my hat to leave them; and as I closed the door, Van Snarl exclaimed, "Harkee, there, sir, let us never see your rebellious face among us again."

HOWARD.

A PRATER

Is a common nuisance, and as great a grievance to those that come near him, as a pewterer is to his neighbors. His discourse is like the braying of a mortar, the more impertinent the more voluble and loud, as a pestle makes more noise when it is rung on the sides of a mortar than when it stamps downright, and hits upon the business. A dog that opens upon a wrong scent will do it oftener than one that never opens but upon a right. He is as long-winded as a ventiduct, that [illegible] as fast as it empties, or a trade-wind that blows one way for half a year together.—He is like an ear-wig, when he gets within a man's ear, he is not easily to be got out again.—He plays with his tongue as a cat does with her tail, and is transported with the delight he gives himself of his own making. *Butler.*

PERSEVERANCE.

All the performances of human art, at which we look with pride or wonder, are instances of the resistless force of perseverance. It is by this that the quarry becomes a pyramid, and distant countries are united by canals. If we were to compare the effect of a single stroke of the pickaxe, or the first impression of a spade, with the general design and last result, we should be overwhelmed with a sense of their disproportion. Yet these petty operations incessantly continued, in time surmount the greatest difficulties; and mountains are leveled and oceans bounded by the simple force of human beings. It is therefore of the utmost importance to all those who have any intention of deviating from the beaten track of life, and of acquiring a reputation superior to a name, hourly swept away by time, among the refuse of fame,—to add to their reason and their spirit the power of persisting in their purposes; [illegible] to acquire the art of sapping what they cannot batter, and of conquering obstinate resistance by obstinate attacks. DR. JOHNSON.

Religious.

EXTRACT FROM THE ABBE MENNAIS.

"This life is the dream of a shadow," says Pindar. When we consider from a certain height the objects upon which the activity of the human mind usually exercises itself, we are astonished at the littleness of the circle in which it voluntarily incloses itself; and that so little is sufficient to amuse its curiosity and to deceive the infinite desire of knowledge, with which it is consumed. I know of nothing which marks more the misery of man than this surprising facility to content himself in some frivolous employments, with an immense capacity for truth. He loves it naturally, an invincible instinct induces him to seek it incessantly: it is his end, his repose, his happiness, and there is nothing which can take the place of it. I do not speak either of the poor man absorbed in bodily labour, or of the rich man, agitated in the emptiness of pleasure; I speak of those who hold from heaven an independent condition with elevated sentiments. What do you think habitually fills up their thoughts? The Eternal Being—the immutable laws, which he has established. O! no: they will wear out their life in combining words, in studying the relation of numbers—the properties of matter—it needs no more to satisfy their powerful intellect. Why do you speak of God to that learned man, who fills the world with the noise of his name? How do you suppose that he will listen to you? Do you not see that at this moment, his mind is altogether occupied in the decomposition of salt, hitherto rebellious to his analysis? Wait till he has made known to the universe a new acid: then perhaps you will be permitted to discourse with him about the infinite Being, who has created, as in sport, the universe and all that it contains. This other man composes a history, a poem, a play, a romance, on which he imagines his glory depends; do not disturb him—he must make haste, for death approaches—and what inconsolable grief, if it arrive before he has put the last touch to his fame! It is true that he is ignorant of his own nature, of the place which he occupies in the order of beings, of his future destinies, of what he may hope, of what he ought to fear; he does not know whether there exists a God, a true religion, a heaven—a hell—but he has long since taken his side in these matters, he does not disquiet himself—he does not think of them. These things are not clear, says he; and immediately he acts as if it were clear that they were only dreams.

The "Fishers of men," as if exclusively bent on catching the greater sinners, often make the interstices of the moral net so wide, that it cannot retain those of more ordinary size, which every-where abound. Their draught might be more abundant, were not the meshes so large that the smaller sort, aided by their own lubricity, escape the toils and slip through. Happy to find themselves not bulky enough to be entangled, they plunge back again into their native element, enjoy their escape, and hope they may safely wait to grow bigger before they are in danger of being caught.

It is of more importance than we are aware, or are willing to allow, that we take care diligently to pratise the smaller virtues, avoid scrupulously the lesser sins, and bear patiently inferior trials; for the sin of habitually yielding, or the grace of habitually resisting, in comparatively small points, tends in no inconsiderable degree to produce that vigor or debility of mind, on which hangs victory or defeat.

Conscience is moral sensation. It is the hasty perception of good and evil, the peremptory decision of the mind to adopt the one or avoid the other. Providence has furnished the body with senses, and the soul with conscience, as a *tact* by which to shrink from the approach of danger; as a prompt feeling to supply the deductions of reasoning; as a spontaneous impulse to precede a train of reflections for which the suddenness and surprize of the attack allow no time. An enlightened conscience, if tenderly kept alive, by a continual attention to its admonitions, would especially preserve us from those smaller sins, and stimulate us to those lesser duties which we are falsely apt to think are too insignificant to be brought to the bar of religion, too trivial to be weighed by the standard of scripture.

By cherishing this quick feeling of rectitude, light and sudden as the flash from heaven, and which is in fact the motion of the spirit, we intuitively reject what is wrong before we have time to examine why it is wrong; and seize on what is right before we have time to examine why it is right. Should we not then be careful how we extinguish this sacred spark? Will any thing be more likely to extinguish it than to neglect its hourly mementos to perform the smaller duties, and to avoid the lesser faults, which, as they in a good measure make up the sum of human life, will naturally fix and determine our character, that creature of habits? Will not our neglect or observance of it, incline or indispose us for those more important duties of which these smaller ones are connecting links?

HANNAH MORE.